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ON THE ORMONDE COIN AND CONFEDERATE MONEY.

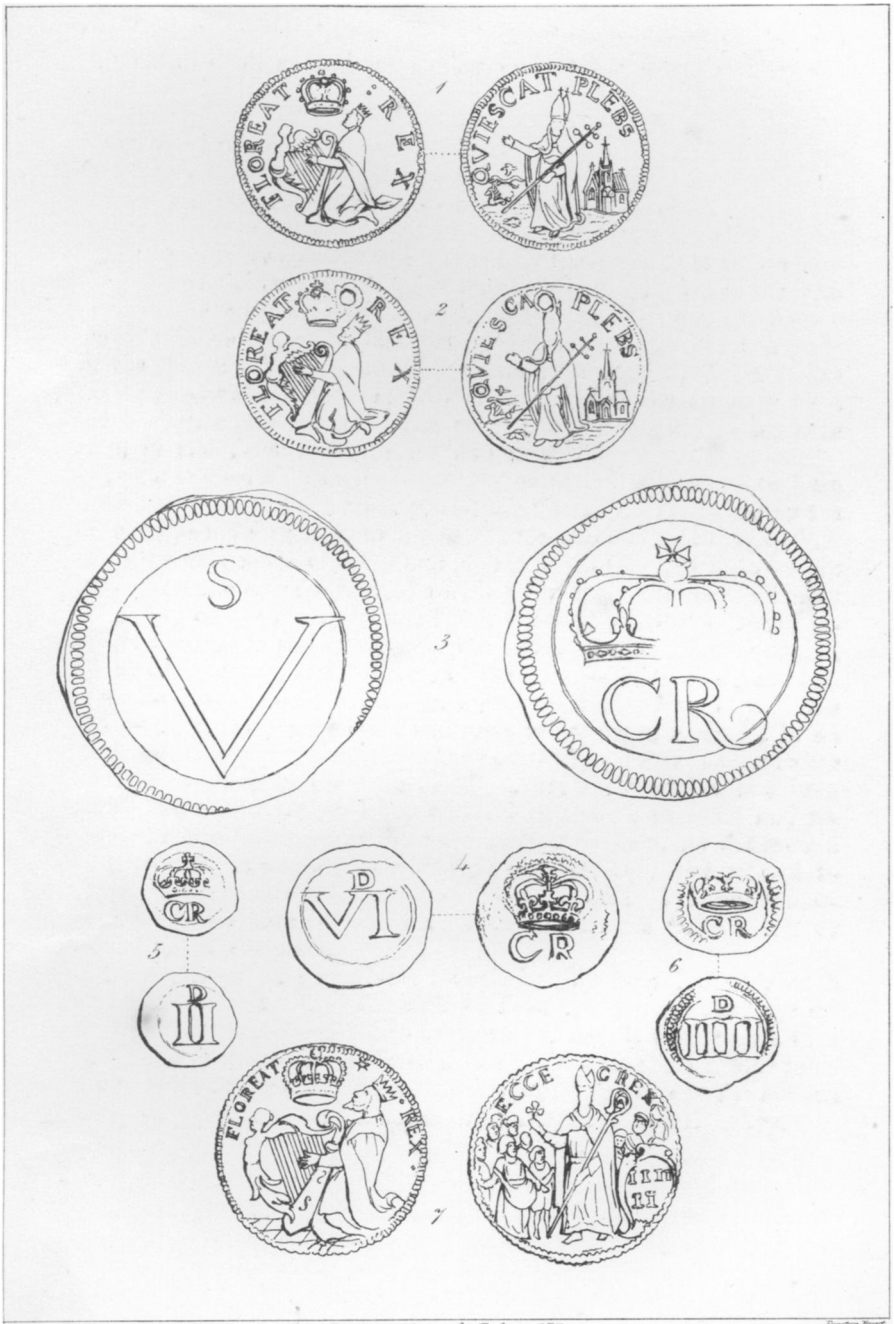
BY ROBERT CANE, RSQ., M.D.

[Read at the Meeting of September 3rd.]

When laying some specimens of "ring-money" before the Kilkenny Archæological Society at its March meeting, I promised to exhibit, from time to time, specimens of coin and other antiquities, found at Kilkenny; and at the present meeting I seek to redeem that pledge, in part, by exhibiting four varieties of the coin known as "Ormonde money," and three varieties of that described as "Confederate" or "Rebel money;" and I select these to commence with, because they are coin not merely found within the City, but coin that are intimately connected with our local history in a period of great and stirring interest, during the reign of the unfortunate First Charles Stuart.

There is, perhaps, no period of our history, since the connexion of this country with England, which exhibits more remarkable events, or calls for more serious reflections from the student of history, than that in which the unfortunate sovereign, Charles the First, pictured as a fallen king, denounced by his parliament and repudiated by his subjects—driven before the great general and statesman, Cromwell, without power and without money—is compelled, by the dire necessities of his position, to treat with a people who were considered by the king and his advisers as rebels.

It was while the king was an exile from London, without a treasury or a mint, and while his Irish army, unpaid and neglected, were often in want of the common necessities of life, that a call was made—July 8th, 1643—upon the Irish loyalists during the military leadership of the marquis, afterwards duke, of Ormonde in this country, to send in their plate to be melted down and coined for the royal use. This call was responded to by plate being sent in to about the value of £1200; but the king, on the 20th May following, ordered money to be regularly minted, with "C. R." and a crown on one side, and the value on the other, in five-shilling pieces, half-crowns, six-pences, and lesser pieces. The money thus obtained is of a rude character and irregular shape, and simply marked on one side with a crown and the letters "C. R.," and on the obverse with the value in Roman numerals. This coin is generally known as "Ormonde money," and the specimens of it now exhibited have been found in Kilkenny, or its neighbourhood, and consist of the crown, the six-penny, four-penny, and two-penny pieces—a particular description and plates of which will be found in the works of Simon and of Lindsay on Irish coinage, and in Harris' edition of Ware, and for which the reader is also referred to the plate accompanying this paper. Carte, the biographer of the duke of Ormond, especially dwells



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upon the wretched state of the king's army in Ireland, at the period when the lords justices had this money coined from plate supplied by the Irish government and its friends. Carte tells us that, while the soldiers had some supply of food, the officers had not means "to buy themselves either necessary food to keep them alive, or raiment to cover their nakedness."* And when the officers sent a deputation to the English parliament, they were told by a principal member of the committee, "that if five hundred pounds would save Ireland it would not be spared, and.....that they had not leisure to step over the threshold for Ireland."† As a consequence, the army was perishing through want of food, one-fourth disabled from marching without shoes, all discipline broken through, plundered by the very authorities who were to pay, when they did pay; and whose cheating consisted of making a fortune by buying up Spanish royals and inferior foreign coin, and paying the soldiers in it instead of British money, pocketing the difference at the rate of about 12 per cent., as well as by making exorbitant charges for grinding the corn to the military. These matters are worthy of notice merely as an evidence of the events which compelled this coinage upon the country, and which have left us these specimens as illustrations of one of the most remarkable periods of Irish history. Simon, quoting a work described as the "Chronology of the World," published at Dublin in 1793, says that about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds worth of plate was then coined; and Lindsay, upon the authority of Simon, repeats the statement: but it appears that the call for plate brought in but £1200 worth, while the bulk was made up of coin re-melted and of contributions from England; for Borlase informs us there were "supplies out of England, which had not wholly deserted Ireland." Of this gross sum one-eighth was issued in groats; yet Lindsay values the groat and lesser pieces at 7s. 6d. each, while the crown is value but for 10s., and the penny is so scarce as to rate at £1. 10s.

The next series of coins to which I call your attention are those peculiarly identified with Kilkenny, and known under the names of "St. Patrick's coin," "Rebel coin," and "Confederate coin," and are presumed to have been struck under the Confederate council of Kilkenny in 1642 or 1643; and some are of opinion they were actually minted in Kilkenny. While the subject becomes one of peculiar interest when we find that Sir James Ware, who gives a plate of one of them, ascribes them to the reign of Charles II., while a distinguished numismatist, at present residing in Dublin,‡ is of opinion that they are Dublin tokens—a conclusion which the Dublin arms upon the penny and the metropolitan cross in the hand of the figure on the reverse go to support; and again, the coin which I call a penny is by some called half-penny, while the half-penny is reduced to a farthing. Simon so calls

* Carte's *Ormond*, vol. i. p. 384.

† *Ibid*, p. 427.

‡ Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D.

them, but Lindsay and the dean of St. Patrick's considered them pence and half-pence. The shillings are by some considered as proof pieces; but Simon believes them to have been struck by the Kilkenny assembly for shillings, and passed as such.*

Simon's description of these coins is as follows :—"These Half-pennies have on one side, the figure of a king crowned, with a radiant crown, kneeling and playing on the harp, and over the harp the imperial crown of England of a different metal from that of the coin, that is brass upon copper, or copper upon brass, with this inscription, FLOREAT REX. reverse, the figure of St. Patrick mitred, and standing with a crosier in his right hand, and a leaf of trefoil in his left [Simon confounds the terms right for left and left for right], which he holds out to the people about him, and on his left side the arms of the city of Dublin, three castles 2. 1. with this legend ECCE GREX. The farthing has likewise on one side a king crowned and playing on the harp, a crown of copper or brass over it and round, FLOREAT REX. reverse, St. Patrick mitred, holding in his left hand a double or metropolitan cross, a church behind him, and stretching out his right hand over a parcel of serpents and other venomous creatures as if driving them out of the church, and alluding to the protestants, called in the before-mentioned act the puritanical,—the malignant party; inscription, QUIESCANT PLEBS." Simon here alludes to the act of the Confederate assembly of Kilkenny. He also speaks of a star or mint mark found on some, and absent on others of the pennies, as he calls the half-pence; it is present on that engraved in the plate, the original of which is in my possession.

It becomes necessary to make some digression here, to inquire after the evidence which remains to us of the Confederate assembly having issued coin, and what are the proofs that these are specimens of that coin; and it is deeply to be deplored that as yet the historical world is in ignorance whether the books and records of the Confederate assembly are still in existence or have perished; wherefore the inquiry must be one rather of collateral evidence and inferential argument, than of the direct nature which those books would make it, if within our reach at the present day. I will therefore begin by making quotations, displaying the governmental character and authority of the body, their foreign connexions, and receipts of money thence, their orders seeming to have connexion with this coinage; and then close by making such inferences as the subject seems to warrant. We find from Borlase's *History of the Execrable Rebellion*, page 39 of the original edition; London, 1680: and at page 122 of Clive's reprint of Borlase; Dublin, 1763: that the first or formative assembly of this great Confederation was held at Kilkenny, on the 10th, 11th, and 13th of July, 1642; and that subsequently, upon the 24th of October of the same year, orders were made by the lords spiritual and temporal, then assembled. Of the first of them he gives twenty-nine orders—of the second thirty-three

* See Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*, p. 48.

orders. But Simon, page 118, quoting from *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. xx., page 537, cites entries made in October and November, 1642, and Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, vol. ii., page 125, makes further extracts; so that for brevity, I will, in quoting, merely affix the name of the authority—the main object of the quotations being to show that this body did exercise all the functions of government—therefore, that it is not unreasonable to assume that they *did* coin money, as well as actually direct money to be coined, that their orders are in keeping with the peculiar characteristics of this coin, and that full credence is given to the fact by such writers as Cox, Warner, Simon, and Lindsay.

Extracts from Borlase :—"And that the Supreme Council (the legitimate Issue of the General Assembly) might look with the better face of Authority, they framed to themselves a Seal, having the Mark of a long Cross, on the Right side thereof, a Crown and a Harp on the Left, with a Dove above, and a flaming Heart below the Cross, and round about the Inscription, *Pro Deo, pro Rege et Patria Hibernia unanimes*; with which they sealed their Credentials to Princes, and under that Seal passed their principal Acts of Sovereignty."—p. 97.

The 21st Order directs that no tax or custom shall be required on arms, gunpowder, or the like matters, coming into Ireland, for the use of the Catholic cause.

Appendix to Borlase, p. 43, 4th order, states as a preamble—"Inasmuch as the City of Dublin is the usual and principal Seat of Justice in this Kingdom, where the Parliament and ordinary Courts were held, and some other places where principal Councils were sometimes kept, and as yet possessed and commanded by the malignant Party, who are Enemies to God and their King, and his Majesty's well affected Subjects, the Assembly is necessitated during this War, in some Formalities and Circumstances, to deviate from the Proceedings prescribed by the said Laws and Statutes."—Appendix, p. 47. The orders then direct that the council shall control and direct the lords generals, and all other commanders of armies and civil magistrates, &c., that they shall have power to hear and determine matters, capital, criminal, or civil. That their orders shall be obeyed by all military and civil authorities. That the council shall have a guard of 500 foot and 200 horse—high sheriffs to have power of executing for murder and other capital offences. And the 11th order directs—"That no temporal Government or Jurisdiction shall be assumed, kept, or exercised in this Kingdom, or within any County or Province thereof, during these Troubles, other than is before expressed, except such Jurisdiction and Government as is, or shall be approved by the General Assembly or the Supreme Council."—Appendix, p. 49.

The 17th order gives the privileges of natives to foreign artizans, navigators, mariners, &c. The 18th order directs the establishment of one Inn of Court. 19th order prohibits individuals from raising soldiers, that all soldiers should be enrolled in the martial list, and should not be billeted except by constables. The 20th order directs that free

schools shall be erected and maintained. 21st order directs the management of the king's rents and customs, and the rents and properties of declared enemies.

Extracts from the Appendix to Simon:—November 15, 1642. "It is this day ordered, by this assembly, that coin and plate shall be raised and established in this kingdom, according to the rates and values hereafter mentioned, and that there shall be forthwith coined the sume of four thousand pound, to pass currant in and through this kingdom, according to a proclamation, or act published by direction of this assembly, in the city of Kilkenny, and not otherwise, &c."

November 19, 1642. "The supreme council to take care, that the king's revenue be daily gathered up, for the making of a common stock for the use of the kingdom."

November 21, 1642. "It is ordered, that the right honourable the earl of Castlehaven, and such others as his lordship, shall call to his assistance, shall present unto the supreme council of this kingdom, an institution and order of knighthood, concerning the honour of saint Patrick and the glory of this kingdom, which the supreme council may confirm and ratify so far as they see cause."—p. 118.

Extracts from Cox's Hibernia Anglicana:—On the 21st of November, "James Cusack (who before the Rebellion was one of the King's Council, and Clerk to the Commission of Grace) was appointed Attorney General: and it was ordered that soldiers be Cessed on all Persons and Places that are refractory in paying their Quota of the Contribution."

"The supreme Council acted as a SEPARATE STATE, and contrary to their own Oath of Maintaining the King's Prerogative, and their Pretence of taking Arms for it, they usurped all the King's Prerogatives, even to that of Coining Money and sending Ambassadors to Foreign Princes, and to the Granting of Letters of Mart and Reprisal."—vol. ii. p. 126.

Extracts from Carte's Life of Ormond:—"They formed it [the council], however, according to the plan of a Parliament, consisting of two Houses, in the one of which sate the Estate Spiritual, composed of Bishops and Prelates, together with the Temporal Lords; and in the other the Deputies of Counties and Towns sate, as the Estate of the Commons by themselves. The meeting was at the house of Robert Shea, son of Sir Richard Shea, the Lords, Prelates, and Commons all in one room, Mr. Patrick Darcy bareheaded, upon a stool, representing all, or some of the Judges and Masters of Chancery, that used to sit in Parliament upon the woollsacks. Mr. Nicholas Plunkett represented the Speaker of the House of Commons; and both Lords and Commons addressed their speech to him. The Lords had an upper room, which served them as a place of recess for private consultation."—vol. i. p. 368.

In connexion with the foregoing extracts, I may mention that the house of assembly at Kilkenny is thus described by Ledwich (*Antiqui-*

ties of Ireland, p. 466), and I give the description because the house, which is that in which Mr. Langton now carries on the flour and baking business in Coal-market, has undergone of late such change as to warrant the transferring of the passage—"This chamber forms part of a house, now inhabited by Mr. Tresham, an apothecary; it consisted of one large hall, forty-nine feet by forty-seven, with a dungeon underneath, twenty feet square, with which the hall communicated by a trap-door and stone stairs."

Carte informs us that "Peter Scaramp, a Father of the Congregation of the Oratory, sent by the Pope as his Minister into Ireland, arrived about the middle of July at Kilkenny, with large supplies of money and ammunition for the Rebels." Carte also tells us (vol. i. p. 580) that the Nuncio borrowed a large sum of money from Diego de la Torre, the Spanish agent, of which he gave £9,000 to General O'Neill; and elsewhere (p. 587) that he gave the army of O'Neill 8,000 crowns.

Meehan quotes Belling for the statement that James Talbot collected 20,000 dollars in Spain for the Confederates (*Confederation of Kilkenny*, p. 47), and Magee, in his *Life of Luke Wadding*, informs us that Rinuccini brought over £12,000 from the Pope, 10,000 crowns from Cardinal Barberini, and 26,000 crowns collected by Wadding.—See *Gallery of Irish Writers*, p. 97.

Dr. Warner, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 290, says—"If the making a new great seal, coining money, appointing an Attorney General, &c., were not acts that deprived the king of his rights and prerogatives, and that abrogated the fundamental laws of the land, then nothing could be so interpreted."

It is obvious, from the quotations now made, that the Confederate assembly contemplated and ordered a coinage of their own, and it is not likely that that order remained unfulfilled by a body who held possession of the greater part of Ireland for six years, who raised an army, by county levy, of over thirty thousand men, who had ambassadors in Rome, France, Spain, and in the Low Countries, and who were constantly receiving foreign coin into their treasury. Upon the contrary, it is an assumption founded upon the most rational probabilities, that the coin so ordered was actually minted; and, moreover, that the idea expressed in the order for a knighthood in "honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom," would be the idea carried out upon such a coin, and we find grave historians and shrewd antiquaries concurring in this belief. Indeed, once we admit that the Confederates had a coinage, there is no coin more likely, or so likely, to be theirs than the one under consideration; and as to the statement of Sir James Ware, that it is coin of the reign of Charles II., it is not only broad of the fact, but it is absurdly so. First, because all the coin of Charles II. has his name inscribed upon it, and secondly, because the reign of Charles II. was not a reign in which coin so strongly anti-Protestant in its character would have been struck in Ireland, or permitted to circulate in it—while the peculiar character of the arrangements of the two crowns

would be irrelevant and unmeaning. And as to the opinion that it is coin of the class of Dublin tokens, the same objections hold equally good, while there are superadded to them, the fact that no civic, corporate, or town token in Ireland is to be found so elaborately executed, containing such enigmatical allusions, or honoured by having issued in three separate editions, and from three separate and distinct dies ; while the circumstance of the Dublin arms being upon the penny, is explained by the fact that Dublin was the metropolis of Ireland, the centre, which, though not in possession of the Confederates, was yet hoped by them to be shortly theirs, and their armies were marching upon it with that intent, so that it is not irrational to consider that they aimed at it, as thus, on a portion of their coinage. And we find one of their orders making especial reference to Dublin as the proper seat of government, but held from them by the malignant party, as they describe their enemies. Moreover, the three separate dies are plainly for the separate coins—namely, shillings, pence, and half-pence, for that the silver coin is not a model piece, but from a separate die, is obvious to any one who will take the trouble of contrasting the size and relations of the letters, the figures and drapery, with those on the half-penny, when discrepancies enough will be found to satisfy on that point.

Now, having asserted my belief that these coins are those of the Confederate assembly of Kilkenny, and that they were coin answering to shillings, pence, and half-pence, I cannot avoid remarking the curious fact which so bears upon the statement, namely, that here, at Kilkenny, where the assembly sat, where that coin was, no doubt, first issued, St. Patrick's half-pence are the most plenty of all the coins turned up from our coin-prolific soil. They are found here in great quantity, and greatly exceeding that of every other coin ; exceeding even that of our own local Kilkenny tokens. And while Lindsay, residing at Cork, values the penny at 2s. 6d., and the half-penny at 6d., were he here he could purchase them at half-pence a piece, especially the half-pence. The pennies are, however, scarce, and the shillings rare. Were they Dublin tokens, how could this happen ? Were they Charles the Second's coin, why would this happen ? Are they Confederate coin, how easy to tell why it happens ? I am of opinion too, that this coin was transmitted to Kilkenny to be there distributed, but was not coined here. I consider that it was minted upon the Continent for the use of the Confederate assembly. The execution is more elaborate than any Irish coin of that period, while in its letters and outlinings it bears a marked resemblance to the Continental coin of that time, especially to pontifical coinage, and is in some parts of its design exceedingly in keeping with the opinions and sentiments of the Nuncio, Rinuccini, and, as will be seen from some of the preceding extracts, may have formed some portion of the monies brought to the council, from the Continent, at different times during the sitting of the council of the Confederate body. I before said that its meaning was enigmatical, and it does not need much of imagination to translate it thus—the harp

is Irish in form and outline; it is the Irish harp as it now stands upon the arms and coinage of the United Kingdom. It is not David who touches the Irish harp, as some have it, but a king, and by the peculiarity of the crown, an Irish king; an Irish harp, and Irish king, upon an Irish coin, while the English crown, fixed loosely and unsettled over the harp, is of a different metal, and as it were not belonging to the piece. The explanation of the opposite side I read to be precisely what Simon has conjectured it in the quotation made from his book. In closing these remarks, I find it necessary to mention that Sir James Ware is of opinion that the silver pieces were struck for medals and not as proof pieces, and he grounds his opinion upon the circumstance that the silver pieces are milled, and the copper ones are not; a statement in which he errs, because the copper pieces were milled, as will be seen from the specimens exhibited, which happen to be in fine preservation, and therefore distinctly show the milling.

Trusting that these few remarks may attract the attention of numismatic inquirers having more leisure, and fuller opportunities of searching for further proofs, I shall feel gratified if I become instrumental in an inquiry which may even lead to the controverting of the opinion I have endeavoured to support.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE :—Since the foregoing paper was read before the Kilkenny Archæological Society, some discussion has taken place in reference to its views, and some new information has been elicited on the subject of Kilkenny and Confederate coin. Reference has been made to Swift's notice of the Patrick's coin in his "Draper's Letters," it has been urged that Ware, living so near their period, ought to be an authority that the Patrick's pence are coin of Charles II's. reign, and it has been asserted that the silver could not be a shilling because it differs from the shillings of the time in form, aspect, and weight, while Dr. Aquilla Smith has kindly forwarded to the Society, through the Rev. James Graves, a copy of the original order of the council of the Confederates, signed with the names of Mountgarret, and the other heads of the Confederation, the original of which is in the possession of Charles Haliday, Esq., of Dublin, and wherein, after fixing the value of various foreign coin then in circulation, it declares, "Wee doe further order, publish, and declare, that the plate of this Kingdome be coined with the ordinarie stampe used in the moneyes now currant. Wee doe likewise publish and declare that there shall be 4000l. of red copper coyned to farthings and $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, with the harp and Crowne on the one side and to (*sic*) septers on the other."

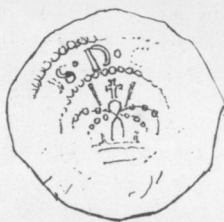
Now it does not appear to me that any of these objections go to unsettle the views I have ventured to take in the foregoing paper. It is evident that Swift did not consider the Patrick's pence private, as I take it from the following passage in his third Draper's Letter, "Such as were coined in small numbers by permission to *private men*, as butchers' half-pence, black-dogs, and others the like; or perhaps the small St. Patrick's coin which passes now for a farthing;" here

he does not include the Patrick's as among private coin, but markedly separates it.

As regards the opinion of Sir James Ware, I had quoted from Harris' "Ware," and upon comparing it with the original edition of Ware, printed at Dublin, 1705, I find that the coin is not at all mentioned by Sir James, so that Harris is the authority in error and not Sir James Ware; nor was it, indeed, likely that Ware, who died in about twenty years after the period of their coinage, would have mentioned so recent a matter in a work on the *Antiquities* of Ireland. And as regards the objection that they, the silver specimens, cannot be shillings because they "differ in form, aspect, and weight," I beg it to be remembered that I have put it markedly forward that they are foreign coins and not coined in these kingdoms, but brought over by Rinuncini for the use of the Confederate army. But what I call the shilling is smaller and thicker than the shillings of the day, it is unworn, and weighs about 115 grains; a worn shilling of the Commonwealth beside it weighs but 90 grains, but the Charles I's. shilling, though much worn, weighs 100 grains, and its smoothness would indicate it must have lost little short of 15 grains of its original weight, but identity of weight is not necessary, no more than aspect or form, if we assume the Patrick's to be foreign coin struck for the Confederates upon the Continent.

The Confederate proclamation, in the possession of Mr. Haliday, for the coinage of copper half-pence and farthings, describes the coinage which really *was* minted in Ireland, and, as I believe, at Kilkenny. I have three pieces of the copper coin so issued; they are nearly as rude as the Ormonde money, but that they have the crown and harp on one side with Charles' name and titles; they are exceedingly thin, larger than the half-pence of the day, irregularly shaped on the edges, like clipped coin, and the die so irregularly placed as to be in no instance central, but to one side, and so irregular as to leave nearly half the coin unstamped. They were found in Kilkenny and are much worn. They are unquestionably the coin of the Kilkenny council, while the commonly called Patrick's money I would feel inclined to call the "Rinuncini Confederate money," believing it to have been issued under his orders, minted abroad, and made to speak his sentiments and those of the party he sought to head and guide. I do trust that others, with a larger field of inquiry open before them, will further prosecute this inquiry, and so tend to elucidate a chapter in our history of no little interest.

NOTE ON PLATES:—In the plate prefixed to the foregoing paper, entitled "Ormonde coin and Confederate money," No. 1. is the shilling; No. 2. the half-penny; 7. the penny; 3. the Ormonde crown; 4. 5. and 6. the lesser Ormonde silver pieces. In comparing the devices on the shilling and half-penny, with a view to illustrate the difference of die, I would especially ask the observer to contrast the character, size, and shape of the steeples and church on both coins, the length of Patrick's left hand, the drapery and terminal folds of the cloak, the position of the mitre relatively to the letters, the point of



Drawn on Stone for R. Cane M.D.

Forster del. Dublin

KILKENNY CONFEDERATE MONEY.

the crosier in relation to the letters, the shape of the letters themselves ; and on the other side to compare the terminal drapery, its length from the letters, and the situation of the crowns in relation to the harp, all of which have been most accurately placed by the talented artist, who made the drawing on stone from the pieces, and whose attention I especially called to those points, and the necessity of extreme precision.

The plate, which faces this page, contains at top a farthing of Charles I.—the probable model of the Confederate coinage—and underneath three specimens of the Kilkenny mintage, answering exactly to the coin indicated in the Confederate proclamation. The upper specimen, which weighs 58 grains, I conceive to be the half-penny, the two lower, farthings; of these the lesser weighs 38 grains, while the Charles farthing at top weighs only 6 grains. Lindsay calls them “siege pieces.”

[As a fitting pendant to the foregoing paper, we here subjoin the declaration of the Confederates already alluded to ; and of which a transcript has been kindly supplied by Aquilla Smith, Esq., M.D., made by that accomplished numismatist from the original document in the possession of Charles Haliday, Esq., Dublin, whereon is endorsed, in a more recent hand, “The declaracion of the Supream Councell for the enhancement of all sorts of coyne, dated 15 of November, 1642.” The signatures are autograph ; the words, “God save the King,” and “copia vera,” are apparently in the hand-writing of Mountgarret. The declaration is written on a leaf of paper 13 by 8½ inches, the water mark appears to be a spread eagle or some other bird. The word “especiallie” has been partly cancelled by drawing a line through “iallie,” the letter “r” prefixed, and “tiuelie” written over the original word. The whole was evidently revised and corrected with care before the signatures were written.—Eds].

“By the Lords and gentry of Ireland assembled in Kilkenny.

“Whereas wee the Confederate Catholickes of this Kingdome of Ireland, being inforced to take Armes as well for the defence of the free exercise of the Roman Catholique religion throughout this Realme, as of his sacred majesties right and prerogatives and the preservacion of the Catholiques and other his majesties well affected subjects, plotted to be supplanted and destroyed by the malignant party, enemies to God, his majestie, and all his well affected subjects and Kingdome, much scarcitie of money and coyne in this Kingdome, the same being ingrosed hertofore, into the hands of our said enemies, by their continuall exactions, oppressions, and extortions, whereby much detriment may ensue to our party, if not timely prevented.

“Wee therefore thought fitt, to order, publish, and declare, And by this our publique Act, doe order, publish, and declare, that all money, plate, and Coyne, as well silver as gold, English and forraine, heerafter mentioned, shalbe from the date of this publique Act and order raised and Inhanced, to the just and full value expressed in this Act, and that the same shalbe according to the said values sett and established

by the said Act, esteemed, taken, and received by all and everie person and persons whatsoever of our partie and all such others as doe and shall joyne with us, in this Kingdome : videlicet : That peeces of 8 be raised to 6^s., the peeces of 4 and 2 rateable, the Portingall testin to 1^s. 8^d., the Cardique of France to 2^s., the halfe Cardique to 1^s., the pistolett of 14^s. to 20^s., the quadrable and single rateably, the Rider of Scotland to 2^s., the jacobus of 22^s. to 29^s. and 4^d. sterling, the 20^s. of James and Carolus to 26^s. and 8^d. the halfe and quarter rata-
 blie, the Albertus raised to 13^s. and 6^d., the halfe accordingly, the rose of 4^s. 4½^d. to 5^s. and 6^d. All those coines of gold and silver to be due weight, the usuall allowance to be given according to the proportion anie of them shall not (*sic*) want of their weight. The 13½^d. is to be raised to one shilling 6^d., the 1^s. sterling to 1^s. 4^d., the 6^d. to 8^d., the 9^d. to 12^d., the 4^d. to 5^d., the 3^d. to 4^d., the 4½^d. to 6^d., the 2^d. to 3^d., the dominick grote to 4^d., the coper groate to 5^d., the white groate of Coper to 2^d., and that the 9^d. of the said severall coynes be henceforth reputed and doe passe for a 1^s., and half a Crown peece doe pass henceforth for 10 groates. And wee doe further order, publish, and declare, that the plate of this Kingdome be coined with the ordinarie stampe used in the moneyes now currant.

“ Wee doe likewise publish and declare that there shall be 4000l. of red copper coyned to farthings and ½ pence, with the harp and Crowne on the one side and to (*sic*) septers on the other, and that everie pound of Copper be made to the value of 2^s. 8^d., and that this coine shall be currant, before as well payment (*sic*). No person or persons be compelled to take but 1^s. in each pound, and so ratable in everie severall payment, other then that All payments not exceeding 6^d. may be made, and shalbe accepted in the said Copper Coyne. And if the poll of London and Dublin tuch and all plate of equal goodnesse and value shall passe and be accepted at 6^d. [6^s. ?] the oz. sterling, provided neverthelesse that where anie person or persons shall freely without suite accomplish, pay, or discharge anie debt or morgadge, debts or morgadges made before the four and twentieth of 8^{ber} which was in the yeare of our Lo : God, 1641, and [*in*] such case the payments shalbe made according the rate and value of money as they were before inhanchment, provided likewise that all arreares of rent due before the said 24th of 8^{ber} as also all money lent, debts, and all summes of money at anie time heertofore due, for which no use or other consideracion hath been paid and contracted for, shalbe paid and satisfied according the rate and value of moneys as they were before the inhanchment. All which wee doe publish and declare, to have beene urged unto by necessitie for his majesties service and naturall defence, not otherwise presuming the power or might thereof, the same as we humbly confesse and acknowledge being properlie and solelie belonging unto his sacred majestie ; unto whome wee are through the malignancie of our enemies debarred of all accessee. And wee doe straightlie chardge and command all generalls and Commanders of our forces, all magistrates or officers, milita-

rie or Civill, to whome it shall or may concerne, in all provinces, Citties, Countie towns, and liberties of our partie through this Kingdome, to take speciall notice of this our present Act, and with all dilligent speed, to cause the same to be put in due execution within their severall jurisdictions respectiuelie, with [*which ?*] all and everie of the Confederate Catholiques and their said adherence are particularly to observe and fulfill att their uttermost perill. Dated att Kilkeny, the 15th of 9^{ber} 1642, and in the 18th yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lo : Charles, by the Grace of God King of greate Brittain France and Ireland. God save the King. copia vera.

“ Mountgarrett	“ Hugo Ardmachanus
“ Nich : Plunkett	“ Jo : Clonfertensis
“ Gerrald Fennell	“ Pat : Darsy
“ Geffery Browne	“ Richard Belling
	“ Geo : Cumin.”

ON THE DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS AT THE DOMINICAN ABBEY, KILKENNY.

BY JOHN G. A. PRIM.

[*Read at the Meeting of November 5th.*]

Since the meeting of this Society in September last considerable local interest has been excited by the discovery of some old sepulchral monuments within the ancient precincts of the Black Friars of Kilkenny, and I have deemed it proper to note down the facts as they occurred, in order that an authentic statement of the particulars may be placed on record in the Society's Transactions.

The discovery was made on the 10th of September, by Messrs. Richard and Henry Preston, sons of Mr. Richard Preston, sen., agent to Mr. Hare, of Durrow, for a property in Kilkenny City, partially consisting of a row of houses, of a rather humble class, forming the west side of Friar's-street, and built on the site of a portion of the ancient cloisters of the Dominicans. A hole having been accidentally made in the mortar floor of an apartment in one of the houses, a sculptured stone was observable at the distance of about a foot beneath the surface. The Messrs. Preston increased the aperture in order to ascertain the nature of the sculptures, and thus brought to light a sepulchral monument consisting of a single block of limestone, of great thickness, and of the ancient coffin-shaped class, ornamented with a foliated cross in bold relief, and bearing in the centre of the stone, and covering a portion of the shaft of the cross, a large heater-shaped shield, charged with three roundels (fig. 1. in plate). The excavations necessary for

CORRIGENDA.

- p. 290, line 32, for "See Fionn," read "See Finn," and for "*Suidhe Fionn*," read "*Suidhe Finn*".
- p. 291, line 17, after "wide," dele " , ,".
- p. 292, line 18, for "covering stone," read "covering-stone".
- Ib. line 41, after "Gaul," insert " , ,".
- p. 293, line 4, for "Suidhe Fionn," read "Suidhe Finn," and for "*Suidhe Fionn*," read "*Suidhe Finn*".
- p. 322, line 3, from bottom, for "Argatros," read "Argetros".
- p. 323, line 9, for "Acadamy," read "Academy".
- p. 324, line 3, for "Fratertach," read "Flahertach".
- p. 387, line 14, for "centre," read "cavern".
- p. 400, line 28, after "what" insert "we".
- Ib. line 40, after "survey," insert " , ,".
- p. 407, line 38, *note*, after "custody," dele ") ".
- p. 410, line 4, from bottom, *note*, for "ΤΗΟΚΡΑΤΗ," read "ΤΗΟΚΡΑΤΗ".
- p. 412, line 25, for "sight," read "site".
- p. 413, line 3, for "HORE," read "HOARE".
- p. 433, line 28, for "for," read "but".
- p. 442, line 2, for "RSQ.," read "ESQ".
- p. 446, line 15, after "lordship," dele " , ,".
- p. 483, line 13, for "earls of Saxon," read "Saxon earls".
- p. 492, line 3, from bottom, after "*Kilkenny*," insert ") ".